FASCINATING CALVE.

The Greatest Singer of the Day Acknowledges Her Indebtedness to Paine's Celery Compound.



great temperaments must know great nervous strain, consequently, there are periods of nerv-ous prostration and unfulfilled engagements when impatient audiences are apt to forget these extenuating circumstances.

over the body. Many a parent, wife and hus-band have watched with growing surprise and joy some listless, white blooded, feeble rela-tive gaining under the help of Paine's celery ound flesh, color and wholesomeness of

Emma Caive has attained a success unprecedented in the annais of lyric art.

To repeat the story of her triumph is needless. Her superb voice, her fascinating half-Oriental dances, her caressing gestures, her black eyes, her success and the indescribable something more, make up the dazzling personation by which the artist has made her name amount of the body no "Santuza" will go down to posterity as examples of living, forceful art. When "Cavalleria Russicana" was given for the first time in Paris, and in point, goes hand in hand with an improvement in the color and amount of the blood.

Calve was chosen as the most fitting interpret of the role of Santuzza. Calve's first appearance Thousen New York, in 1803-04. The same season she visited Boston. Unbounded enthusiasm has characterized every appearance. Thousands of people will carry back to their work-a-day lives some strains of "Carmen" as it fell from the use of Paine's celery compound that all such times of low mervous defolioning letter;

I am convinced that Paine's celery compound is the store the worst in health is most cases at once betrayed by a loss of the folial point, goes hand in hand with an improvement in the color and amount of the blood.

Calve was chosen as the mest fitting interpreter of the role of Santuzza. Calve's first appearance to the look of the surface of the role of Santuzza. Calve's first appearance of the role of Santuzza. Calve's first appear

As a prudent man insures his house against a contingency of fire, however remote, so persons feeling "run down" and tired should take precautions against serious breaking down in health by building up the sirength and vigor of the entire system securely by means of Paine's celery

FOOTBALL COMMENT.

AN EXPERT OBSERVER'S ESTIMATE OF

THE LEADING TEAMS. The games played yesterday, coupled with the work of the big elevens during October, must be taken, at least in the cases of Yale and Harvard. as the final standing, condition and perfection of play which these two teams will show on Saturday next. Prognostications in football, as almost every years, are the most dangerous species of prophecy known in sport to-day, or on any day since the American game began. No one can tell what will be the result of any game before it takes place, hecause in football, more than in any other sport, the merital as well as the physical condition of the men at the moment they begin to play has so to do with the result of that particular game. and because often a stronger eleven is defeated shaken by some particular play in the midst of the game, and before they can recover the score has been made which is sufficient to decide the result. This has many a time decided a Yale-Harvard game in the long series of Yale victories Harvard eleven in reality included the men. One can, however, state the con dition of each eleven to-day, call attention to the cluded in either and draw a conclusion as to the of one or the other, supposing each stands the same Harvard's eleven to-day is composed of stalward line and an indifferent quarterback, whose play is good, but whose head might be better. The three centre men are old ones, who have played many a game of football. They know, or should know, by this time the difference between Yale or Princeton games and games with less experienced teams. They have learned to their cost the ne coesity of playing together, of emphasizing the iduals and of tiding over the bad quarter of an hour which comes in every football match as it loes in life generally. The tackles are heavy and can scarcely be matched in this season's list end rushers. The fullback and halfbacks a heavy, hard players, not overquick in startistic and getting into their proper places during ear play. A week ago the whole eleven took a drad seemed to be going to plees. It is a regulable happening year after year at Cambridge that the break between the end of preliminary work at the break between the end of preliminary work as cause a dispiriting sort of break in the men's pla

MOTION GRANTED! SUIT WON! ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY

But the sleven seems to be entirely recovered from this, and, what is far more encouraging, the slowness in offensive work has been to a limited degree done away with so far as the backs and centre men are concerned. Harvard to-day, outside of any special secret plays that may be already prepared in secret practice, has a very hard eleven for any football team to score against by touchdowns. It is going to be extremely difficult for Yale or any other team to make a score against them except by making field goals. The defencise extraordinary and the ability of the men to fall together when the ball is on their own five or ten yard line and to play fierce ball for the required four downs is probably not surpassed in any eleven this year. There will come times in the Yale game next Saturday when Yale will be close to Harvard's line, when the one great quality of this year's Yale team—the quality of spurt power to the year and the game. It seems probable that Harvard can hold against this spurt power of the New-Haven men. It is probable, therefore, that Yale will not exceed in making any very extensive score against waker elevens to be sure, that have not been equalled his year or last by any other college team. Ladayette was absolutely swamped yeater day by the vigor of the Nassau boys' work, and yet this fast play was hardly of the grandstand the Cambridge team. Possibly a goal from the field may be secured, but as Yale has no good field-goal will Harvard be able to score. These seems to be sure, that have not been equalled his year or last by any other college team. Ladayette was absolutely swamped yeater day by the vigor of the Nassau boys' work, and yet this fast play was hardly of the grandstand type which is effective against weak reams and useless when played against strong ones. Ladayette's eleven motor to carbing inaugurated by Princeton three or four to carbing inaugurated by Princeton three or four to act the manufacture of the men ted feeting in augurated by Princeton that a magnificent eleven this yea

be the really crucial point in next Saturday's game. If Harvard can score soon she unquestionably wins the game, because she knows well how to defend. If she cannot score she may, and probably will, be beaten. The power to score has been greatly increased since October 20, and if the eleven improves in the next week as in the past there is a very probable charce of a Harvard victory. The fact that the match comes on the home field for the Harvard men is, of course, an immense advanfact that Yale has won twenty-five or twenty-six as great an advantage in favor of Yale, so that one of these seems to fairly offset the other, with a slight leaning toward Yale.

most Yale teams, an eleven of scorers. In the Indian game a week ago they took a remarkable brace in the second half, and played fast, strong and judicious football for several minutes, not stopping until they had scored. In yesterday's match with Chicago the New-Haven men worked the ball at the opening of the match straightaway down the field until they crossed the line without once losing possession of it. After that they did poorly at times, but they showed again a power to push to the scoring point certain sequences of plays at the proper time. This scoring force manifested so early in the Chicago game suggests what is, no doubt, true-a certain flaunted method of play for scoring which is to be used in the Harvard game, which was tried against Chicago and which was then dropped as being too severe on the men a week before an important game and too precious to play often in front of assembled Harvard and Princeton players. It shows power, however, in an eleven that is composed to a certain extent of new players. and an eleven, as a whole, which has been ragged dence of Harvard men outside the players, coaches a dangerous confidence, for Harvard has by no means the advantage in next Saturday's game to

pose a strong ground-gaining team, but they win their games by heavy massing of players and small but steady gains. Princeton in the last two years has been playing a game full of variety and vigor, with frequent innovations on the regular orthodox fashion, and yet she is running up scores, against weaker elevens to be sure, that have not been equalied this year or last by any other college team. Lafayette was absolutely swamped yesterday by the vigor of the Nassau boys' work, and yet this fast play was natidly of the grandstand type which is effective against weak teams and uncless when played against strong ones. Lafayette's eleven no doubt is inferior to her last year's team, but still it is good one, and has made a moderately good showing throughout the season. Will Princeton take Yale by storm? It is to early even to think of it. We can tell better after the Harvard game. Yale will learn much from that, and the New-Haven coaches understand very well the art of building up a winning eleven in two weeks. They have done it before, and can no doubt do it again. While Princeton, therefore, unquestionably holds the strongest eleven to-day the big game ere is to play with Yale cannot be fairly judged until after Saturday next, when comment upon it will then be taken up here.

A word in detail as to Princeton. The power which the eleven itself exhibits when it runs up such scores as that of yesterday against Lafayette is developed largely in the rushline play of such heavy but quick and thoroughly experienced players as Crowdis, Booth and Edwards, and in such end work as Cochran is showing this year. The first three men are very fast, yet heavy, and their speed is nothing more nor less than the result of very skilful coaching. They are not naturally quick men. They are not men chosen from a large body of candidates. Princeton scarcely has one-fourth as many men to draw on as has Harvard, for example. It is all, or nearly all, the result of careful, judicious and spirited coaching. And the way in which this has been done during the last few years is a lesson to both Harvard and Yale, but more especially Harvard. Baird as quarter is a development of teaching. Of course, the sentiment development of teaching. Of course, the sentiment in Princeton in favor of football is something remarkable. The Nassau boys care for little else as they do for their eleven, and hence the team and its coaches have the unqualified support, moral, physical, imancial—if the last is ever necessary nowadays—in its endeavor to win from Yale. Baird is a hard worker and a good player, but they have taught him to be a remarkable quarterback because they had good men to do so, and then supported them in the doing. As playing looks to-day, Baird will run the Yale game in a fast, straightforward manner that will need all the strength Yale or any other eleven possesses this year.

It is a pity that Peansylvania is not to play Princeton, because up to the present these two teams appear to be the strongest of those in the fleid, and a match between the great and steady mass ground-gainers of Philadelphia and the fast ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY
for the Imperial Hair Regenerator. Motion has been granted by Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court for an injunction against the American Hair Color-inf, as an infringement on the Imperial Hair Regenerator will be able to hold, and then grown completed the first Regenerator must make themselves appreciated above all inferior imitators, who only bring discredit on themselves and injury to the public.

To convince oneseif of the beauty and efficacy of the Imperial Hair Regenerator call at

292 FIFTH AVE., BET. 30TH & 31ST.

informed Secretary of State Sherman of certain violations of treaty between the United States and Germany on the part of the Sheriff of New-York County, and at the request of Secretary Sher-York County, and at the request of Secretary Sherman Governor Black to-day sent a letter to Sheriff Tamsen, calling his attention to the alleged violations, so as to avoid similar ones hereafter. The principal violation alleged was that on March 27 the Sheriff levied an attachment on the German steamship Schleswig for an account against the ship's company held by a laborer. The attachment was levied without notice to the German Consul-General, which is not in accordance with the treaty.

GERMANY COMPLAINS OF TAMSEN.

THE SHERIFF ACCUSED OF LEVYING AN ATTACH-

its official representative in Washington, has

As to the charge that Sheriff Tamsen by levying an attachment on the German steamship Schleswig in March last had violated certain provisions of a in March last and violated certain processes of treaty between Germany and the United States, nothing could be learned at the Sheriff's office yesterday, as the Sheriff left his office early for the day, and Under-Sheriff Sherman knew nothing about the matter.

EXCITEMENT OVER TROLLEY EXTENSION.

PROPERTY OWNERS TRY TO PREVENT IRON POLES

BEING ERECTED. A gang of men in the employ of the North Hudson County Rallway Company was engaged in erecting trolley-poles in extending the electric sysin Newark-st., Hoboken, last night. The work was

not begun until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the reason, it is thought, that the courts were not in session and no injunctions stopping operations could be secured. A number of property-owners along Newark-st, objected to the placing of fron poles in front of their houses, and several tried to prevent them from being set up by getting in the holes.

Mrs. Christian Parrott, of No. 423 Newark-st, created a sensation by jumping into one excavation. The railroad men hoisted a pole above her and gradually lowered it. A crowd of several hundred people gathered, and there was great excitement. The woman was finally compelled to get up, and hobbied to her house. Mrs. Parrott said that she was badly hurt, and called in a doctor.

Mrs. Parrott threatens to sue the company for damages. When the line is completed the Grovest, cars running to Jersey City will go as far as the boundary line, and then the passengers will be transferred to horsecars.

A BICYCLE THIEF CAUGHT.

Policeman Gadley, of the East Fifty-first-st. station, arrested David Dempsey, twenty years old. of No. 388 Eighth-ave. last night and charged him with stealing a bleyde. The wheel is the property of Charles S. Lindsay, of No. 160 West One-hundred-and-thirty-fourth-st. Yesterday afternoon Lindsay called at No. 24 West Fifty-ninih-st., and when he went into the house he left his wheel in the areaway. Dempsey, with John McGowan and James Mullen, two men well known to the police, came along, and Dempsey jumped on the wheel and rode away with it.

Lindsay came out in time to see the thieves disappearing down the street, and he raised an alarm and gave chase. Policeman Gadley ran out and pulled Dempsey from the wheel.

Dempsey's parents are respectable people, living at No. 177 West Twenty-seventh-st. He left home a week ago.

FREE LECTURES ON MUSIC.

The Board of Education's free lectures include two lectures of interest to all who love music. To-morrow night T. W. Surette will give the first of a course of six lectures on "The Development of Music," illustrated by vocal and piano selections, at the hall of the Educational Al-liance, No. 197 East Broadway.

On Wednesday, at the hall of St. Bartholomew's Parish House, No. 305 East Forty-second-st., Edgar Stillman Kelley will give the first of a course of six lectures on "The Art of Listening to Music," illus-trated by many vocal selections.

"THE HOUSE OF MYSTERY."

AN HISTORIC VILLA IN PARIS TO BE REPLACED. BY A SANITARIUM. From The Chicago Record.

From The Chicago Record.

"The House of Mystery," at Montrouge, in the outskirts of Paris, at length has been sold to a building contractor, and in a few weeks time the richly furnished villa to which Napoleon III was wont to resort when he was supposed to be engaged with his Ministers on matters of State at the Elysée Palace will be torn down and a sanitarium erected on its site. Ever since the war of 1870 the doors and window-shutters of the place have been closed, the premises left in charge of a grim old "cent-garde" pensioner.

It was there that two separate attempts were made to murder the Emperor, one of the would-be assansins being shot by the late General Fleury, who usually accompanied him on these expeditions, while on another occasion Napoleon's Italian assailant was poignarded in the nick of time by His Majesty's faithful Corsican detective and body guard. Alessandri.

sailant was poignarded in the nick of time by His Majesty's faithful Corsican detective and bodyguard. Alessandri.

The villa was presented by the Emperor to the Countess de Castiglionne, who, in spite of belief to the contrary, still lives in deep retirement at Paris, in an apartment looking out on the Place Vendome, from which she only issues deeply velled, after nightfail, while during the daytime every vestige of sunlight is excluded from her room by means of curtains and blinds.

Those who have caught sight of her, with her little dogs, tottering around the Place Vendome after nightfail, followed by a couple of servants, declare that her carriage and appearance show nothing but a wreck of beauty of one who is acknowledged to have been the most perfectly beautiful woman of the present century. She was the one of whom Empress Eugenie was the most insanely jealous, and when the war broke out in 1870, and Eugenie was appointed Regent, she took advantage of her brief spell of power to have the Countess arrested and imprisoned at the castle of Vincenties on the charge of being a spy, the Countess only obtaining her release on the overthrow of the Empire.



"I have a mersage for you from a business friend. very tired; take a seat!" ALASKA'S LATEST.

endeavor was made to get Harvard and Princeton together, and a very earnest attempt was made to bring about a match between Princeton and Pennsylvania. The former falled for the very evident reason that it must be played on October 20 or not at all, and that was considered too early a date for so important a game, as the men of both teams would practically have to be trained all over again to be brought into a proper condition for their games four weeks later; or, in other words, they would have been compelled to reach the "fine" point twice in the same month. TEAM PLAY. FULLER REPORTS OF THE GREAT SNUG HARBOR ENTERPRISE ON COOK'S INLET.

EXTENSIVE GOLD PLACERS AND MOUNTAINS OF AURIFEROUS QUARTZ IN TEMPERATE ALASKA

TERRITORY OF "LINCOLN."

Newspapers cannot afford to ignore or to in adequately present information concerning matters as to which the public displays even a remote in-terest. Still less can they slight issues which are of paramount interest to the great body of their readers, and therefore, in deference to an unquestion able desire for such information, the following facts encerning a great corporation are given:

One of the most marked features of the arrived "prosperity." which all newspapers have generally reported, is the evident desire of Eastern capitalheretofore shy of all but the most conservative in-vestments—to seek employment not only at home, wherever success seems reasonably assured. As a rule, newspapers have been extremely con-

servative during the Klondike craze, and have shunned, rather than sought, the patronage of the uncertain enterprises inseparable from such times of wild excitement. They preferred to wait until the furor should be over, and then to give space to such ventures as would need no other indorsement than the names behind them. Nothing could add to the prestige of the men composing the directory of the company whose plans and purposes were briefly described in The Tribune of October 31. These gentlemen are well known to the people of the United States. They are not likely to countenance, still less personally to engage in, any but legitimate enterprises. They have the capacity to estimate clearly and the hon-esty to present properly to the public any undertaking to which they may be willing to lend the weight of their names and the ripeness of their experience. When the enterprises projected by the North-

ern Pacific and Alaska Mining, Transportation and Trading Company were published naturally only the salient points of the company's prospectus were given. Space would not permit an analysis of the plans and purposes therein set forth. To-day, however, the manifested interest of the public demands a further explanation; first, as to its transportation scheme; second, its commercial proposition; third, its quartz mines; fourth, its placers; fifth, the surroundings and facilities; sixth, the climatic conditions.

Taking up these subjects seriatim, and viewing them by the best obtainable and latest lights, the following points are clearly brought forth: Transportation.—The routes through the Alex-

ander Archipelago and then over the various passes may be dismissed with the statement, emphasized each day by freshly reported mishaps, that they are too dangerous both as to the land and water jour-neys, to ever constitute highways of travel adequate to the needs of the rapidly developing country. The press has thoroughly exploited this.

The long and tedious route via St. Michael's and the Yukon is too precarlous and too expensive, besides which it is only available for a few short months in the year. The journey from Seattle or San Francisco to

look's Inlet-the route proposed by this company by open sea, is safe, convenient, comfortable and available all the year around. The rail route from no more difficulties-this on the authority of United States engineers-than are ordinarily incident to railroad construction. It runs through agricultural and pasture lands and at no time confronts Arctic The Commercial Proposition.-While the advan

pany's mining experts, reports the cropping of ore as carrying between \$11 and \$12 per 10n. What then will it be at the let and \$12 per 10n. What then will it be at the let and \$12 per 10n. What then will it be at the let and the let of the property. As we have the let and the gold depends of the control of the statement should be added what is known to all experts in gold mining, that "low grade ores are the best and the most permanent's paying, being generally free-milling, while the fancy ores are commonly free-milling, while the fancy ore the cost of milling being only \$10 per ton, while the fancus Homestake, said to be the best paying gold wine in the world, has only a \$4 ore. At the mouth of this tunnel, then, this company will begin at once the erection of a plant with 120 stamps, or 200 tons daily, a yield of at least \$1,000 per day, and this plant womes, as there is a state of the common of the plant of the per day and this plant womes, as there is a fact of the plant of the per day and this plant womes, as there is a fact of the per day and the plant for a period of time beyond just calculation.

The Placer Minea. The company is not basing its claims to public attention, however, solely on even the extraordinary inducements held out by its quartz properties. It has subsected in less than extended the per day and the state of the per day and the placer fesions. Some of these claims, already opened up, have proved eyer profits.

In Cook's Iniet, in the Copper River district, and in the Kondike it has over a thousand acree of the very cream of the placer resions. Some of these claims, already opened up, have proved eyer yrich, one of them producing \$1,000 in thirteen day.

The Surroundings and Facilities.—It must be undertaken in Arctle Alaska. On the contrary, the region about 200 in the country, in the surrounding

Sinancial.

The Financial World.

It was a hope, not an expectation, that the market would improve after election. Why it should was not easy to see, but there was much talk about the good effect of getting a disturbirg event out of the way. Probably if Low had been elected we at least should have had a trader's rally, for the prevailing sentiment in the Street was for him. As it was, the Low men were disappointed the straight Republicans who had voted for Tracy were enraged. the Western elections seemed at first sight te indicate a renewed vitality of the silver craze; and London had a chill over the hasty cable messages of Tuesday night, which certainly gave an exaggerated importance to the events of the day. So far, therefore, from the market getting material for a rally out of the election It was put into good position for a decline if something should hit it, and something did hit it in the shape of a five point break in Sugar, the cause of which was not known till next day. When Sugar broke the granger stocks also fell away, and in most of the leading speculatives a loss of a couple of points or so was recorded. The day after election, consequently, was not a cheerful one in the stock market.

After that things rapidly improved for the worse. Two more points were knocked off the price of Sugar Thursday, with further depression in the general list; and when the papers had spread before the public on Friday morning what was the trouble with Mr. Havemeyer, a flood of selling orders in Sugar broke it from 135 to 130. Here was a drop of thirteen points since Monday noon, wiping out margin holders wholesale. This in itself was enough to make a hole in the market, and then the regular Cuban war scare was sprung on the Street in the most acute form. To the great astonishment of its members, the innocent resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce (pending since September) urging the completion of the fortifications of New York, were held up to the Street as meaning immediate war with Spain. Fortifications, Hannis Taylor, Spanish reply of defiance, recall of Woodford, everything short of the actual booming of the guns outside Sandy Hook, flew about the Street on Friday; while the whole list, led by Sugar, tumbled, so that panic was talked of. The power of this everlasting Cuban war scare is significant testimony to the deep memories of the Venezuelan panic, which Wall Street will not forget in a generation. But the real trouble with the marcet was not Cuba, it was appendicitis.

No Cuban war scare, stale as the subject has become, could have broken the market as it did break had there not been the damage done by the rapid fall in Sugar which but recently was selling close to 160. The Sugar Company has become so identified in the public mind with the personality of Mr. H. O. Havemeyer that when the possibility of his death suddenly became known the immediate impulse was to get out of the stock. The very few who had early information went first, and the many came later when the news was general. Assurances that he was progressing favorably did something to check, but could not stay the decline. It was the last of the hard blows the market has had since the great rise of the summer was arrested by the wholesale unloading of several large operators, the principal being said to be Mr. Morgan. The first blow was when the bear movement was started against Chicago Gas; another and more

pasture lands and at no time confronts Arcitic first blook was when the bear movement was planne No. 10 Estat Hrowave, of St. Partholomew's partial House, No. 20 Estat Forty-second-st. Edaps Stillman No. 10 Estat Hrowave, of St. Partholomew's Parish House, No. 20 Estat Forty-second-st. Edaps Stillman No. 10 Estat House, No. 20 Estat Forty-second-st. Edaps Stillman No. 10 Estat House, No. 20 Estat Forty-second-st. Edaps Stillman No. 10 Estat House, No. 20 Estat Forty-second-st. Edaps I trained by many voval selections.

The front of the course of the lectures arranged by the Board of Education in co-operation with the trustess of Cooper Linux as given last evening. It is not to the Century Publishing Company, was the focusors. The commerce of the immediately adjoining country of last sections are to be on American and coast line, including miners, hunters, of the Century Publishing Company, was the focusors.

SHE LEFT THE CAR.

TWO WOMEN, ONE COLORED AND THE OTHER WHITE, TAY TO OCCUPY THE RAME SKAT.

From The Only State Journal.

An amusing Incident occurred on an Oak set, easier and about of color Monday evening. It was relating, and nextly every one going home crowded when it reached lighthest and a number of women, as well as more, well as the control of the century front of the result was not not as the control of th

weeks since, might all have been crowded into one day. That would have come dangerously near panic, for the difference between panic and quiet decline is merely one of time. Indications are now that the reorganization scheme will go through smoothly. The main line has been bought, and provision made with respect to the Kansas Pacific. With this the Union Pacific system will be wholly freed from Government entanglements, while the Government itself gets back all that it invested in the property.

The new Union Pacific Company, when it does start, will have a heavier burden of fixed charges than was briginally contemplated, owing to the adroit way in which the Government squeezed the syndicate. The burden, however, is one that can be borne. With the property definitely in possession, and as clear of entanglements as Northwest or Lake Shore, the new management will proceed to develop the system to the fullest The plans of the syndicate are comprehensive, and the Vanderbilt interest will be predominant, as indicated by its representatives on the committee. The Northwest will work in close connection with the road; indeed it looks as if the U. P. would become in fact the Pacific extension of the Van-Gerbilt system. The safe and conservative management which has built up the latter, making its securities the gilt-edged investments they are, will be applied to the new Union Pacific While the common stock can have only a speculative value (the hand of the Government has been heavy on it), the bonds and the preferred stock will stand on a different footing. The new 4 per cent bonds are secure of their interest in any event; and it ought not to be a great while before the preferred stock becomes a dividend CUTHBERT MILLS.

SUSPECTED OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. Martin De George, an invalid, fifty-nine years old,

of No. 302 East Ninth-st., was taken from his sick bed to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon, with a dangerous wound in the abdomen, believed by the police to have been inflicted by himself. De George and a grown son are boarders in the household of the Sverak family, at the address given. For months the elder De George has been bedridden and recently more or less despondent.
He had his meals in bed and the principal article
of his diet was fruit. Yesterday afternoon Frank of his diet was fruit. Yesterday afternoon Frank Sverak, the son of the proprietor of the boarding-house, heard cries for help coming from the sick chamber, and he ran to investigate. He found the sick man lying in a pool of blood and the fruit knife on the table nearby covered with blood. De George pleaded for a doctor and said he had actidentally stabbed himself. He said he was cutting some fruit when the knife slipped and struck him in the abdomen. Young Sverak ran out and called Policeman Stahl, who summoned an ambulance and had De George taken to Bellevus. He is charged with attempting suicide.